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DAVID FULTON, Editor.
VOL. 4---NO. 30.

Wilmington Journal.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848.

TERMS: \$2.50 in advance.
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EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We notice from the last number of the "Gazette" that Mr. Wm. J. York has ceased to have any connection with that paper, and that it is now solely owned and edited by Mr. JAMES I. BAYAN.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—We again take the liberty of calling to the attention of the Democratic of New Hanover, the matter of this place on Tuesday of April Superior Court. We would, if they will permit us, urge upon them the propriety of immediately holding meetings in each district, and appointing such delegates as they can rely upon to act for them in the Convention. We think we need scarcely detain our readers by offering arguments upon the propriety of prompt and concerted action.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We refer to another column for the details of the latest intelligence from the seat of war. It will be seen that the difficulties amongst our distinguished officers, to inquire into which a Court has been organized at Mexico, is about, if the news be true, to be happily arranged. We do hope that all will pass over, and that good feeling will again be restored.

LATER FROM MEXICO. Through the Charleston Courier's Express we have Mobile dates to the 31st, and New-Orleans to the 30th ult. By them we receive little of importance beyond what will be found in another column. Mr. SEVIER, Commissioner to Mexico, passed through Mobile on the 30th, on his way to Mexico.

Brig. Gen. Kearney arrived in New-Orleans from St. Louis, on the 29th, and will proceed by the first conveyance, to the City of Mexico. There is nothing of importance from the Rio Grande. By the way, it is not singular, that we have not, up to this time, learned the result of the Court of Inquiry upon the difficulties in the North Carolina Regiment.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We are pleased to learn that a large proportion of the stock necessary to complete the telegraphic line between this place and Weldon, has been subscribed for by our enterprising citizens. Dr. DUNCAN, who is now amongst us as the agent of the Washington and N. Orleans Telegraphic Company, informs us that the whole amount necessary to complete the work is about \$22,500. He further informs us that the present expectation is, that the Petersburg people will meet us at the junction; but that, should they not do this, the Company for which he is the agent, will make the connection with the main line at Gaston. We need scarcely, at this day, offer any arguments to the enterprising business men of the town of Wilmington on this subject. The time is fast coming when they will be compelled, as a matter of necessity, to adopt the telegraphic wires as the mode of communicating with their distant correspondents. We see no reason why they should not now promptly avail themselves of the opportunity offered to set the ball in motion. Why should we be behind our sister towns of Fayetteville and Raleigh? Surely we are not willing to admit that we are less enterprising than they are. Certainly we have as much use for a telegraphic line as they have. Besides, we are credibly informed that all the telegraphic lines now in operation are paying handsome dividends to the stockholders. We want to see Wilmington placed on an equal footing with regard to all the great improvements of the age as any of her sisters. We trust, then, that her enterprising citizens will forthwith make up the balance of the stock required, and that ere the lapse of three months, we will be enabled to have the news brought to our doors from all parts of the country "as quick as lightning."

MRS. LOOMIS'S LECTURES ON MESMERISM.—We must confess that our mind is in as complete a fog as it will be with regard to the truth or falsity of the science of Mesmerism. To say, after witnessing the experiments which we have seen made during the past week, that we do not believe in its truth, would be to deny the evidences of our own senses, whilst, at the same time, of so extraordinary and startling a character as those experiments, that we cannot well give them our full belief. If it were possible for the human mind to be in a state where it could at one and the same time believe and disbelieve the truth of a given proposition, then such, we must honestly confess, is our present situation with regard to Mesmeric Clairvoyance. With our own eyes we saw a young female, the daughter of the lecturer, thrown into the Mesmeric sleep as they call it, and then we saw her eyes so completely bandaged by a committee of the audience that she could not possibly see, and, strange to relate, she would in this state read books, newspapers, and describe persons, all the same as if she had the use of both her orbs of vision! Strange! If we say the thing was done by trick, then it is as difficult to believe! If, on the other hand, we say that a person can see without eyes, then it is still more difficult to believe that.

The lady herself, lectures well, and we dare say gives quite as lucid an idea of the science to her audience as any other person in the United States could. We advise all those who can find time and opportunity, to go and see for themselves, and then if they are not pretty much of our mind they can take our hat.

FLORIDA.—In the Tallahassee Floridian of the 25th ultimo, we find the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which convened at Madison Court House on the Monday previous. The Convention was large and enthusiastic. As the result of their labors, they present to the people of Florida the name of WILLIAM BAILEY as the candidate for Governor, and WILLIAM DUVAL as the candidate for Congress. The Floridian is in high spirits with the nominations.

DEATH OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—This man, the richest in America, died in New York last week, at the advanced age of 85 years. He was a native of the Duchy of Baden, in Germany, and came to this country without money or friends, and yet he died worth some 20 or 25 millions of dollars. Such is fortune.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.—It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings that resolutions have been introduced into both Houses of Congress, expressing sympathy for the cause of popular freedom in France.

THE PRESIDENCY.—"Who will be our next candidate for the Presidency?" is a question which we have been asked by at least a hundred of our brother democrats during the last week; a question, too, which we are just as unable to answer as we would be to tell what colored hair the man in the moon generally wears upon his capital extremity. Who, from amongst the array of distinguished Democratic statesmen, whose names have been presented to the consideration of the party by their friends, will be selected as our standard-bearer by the National Convention, we cannot even form a respectable guess. Of one thing, however, we feel confident; he will be a good man and true. Nevertheless, we know of no particular reason why we should not give our notions as to what manner of man we would like to see nominated by that Convention. In the first place, then, there is no man in the whole length and breadth of the Union whose name we would sooner see emblazoned upon our banner during the next campaign, than that of JAMES KNOX POLK, late of Tennessee, now of the White House, Washington City, could it be possible for the party consistently with the repeated declarations of Mr. Polk that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency, to place his name there.

If, in the summer of 1844, when the Convention placed his name before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency, we thought highly of his principles and his ability and integrity to carry those principles into practice, all that he has done and said since then in the many trying, and sometimes embarrassing situations in which he has been placed, has raised our opinion of him as a statesman and a firm democrat, to a point as high, if not higher, than that which we entertain for any other man in the country. He came out like a man when nominated for the Presidency, and openly and aboveboard declared his full and unqualified adherence to all the great principles of the Democratic creed; and since he has been elected to office he has, as friends and foes must admit, carried out all those principles with a singleness of purpose and a fidelity—we had almost said unparalleled in the annals of the great men of any age or any nation. With indomitable perseverance, and we think extraordinary ability, he has redeemed every pledge which he gave to the country; and, as we said before, were the thing expedient, there is no man in the Union, for whom we would sooner again vote than James K. Polk. It would not, however, as we now think, be either expedient or advisable again to put him in nomination. Indeed, we learn from a source entitled to our full credit, that he will not again consent, under any circumstance, to run. Who, then, will be the man?

For our own part, we would, next to Mr. Polk, prefer LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, to any man yet spoken of. We think that it is but right and proper that our Northern friends should have the next President.—Mr. Woodbury, if we are not indeed much mistaken, holds such views of National policy as could not fail to make him eminently popular with the Southern democracy, whilst, at the same time, he would, in our opinion, come nearer concentrating upon himself the whole strength of the Northern democracy than any other man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. He has ever been true to the South. He has ever been sound on all the great questions which have divided the two parties. He is a man of eminent abilities—mature judgment and great experience in the conduct of public affairs.—We have before said that our true policy will be to select our candidate from some one of the free States, provided he is with us upon all the doctrines of our party, but particularly provided he is entirely sound upon the slavery question. With such a candidate we can carry the Southern States, and we feel also assured that with him we can rally the true-hearted democracy of the free States. The whigs of the Northern States will not, if we are not much mistaken, support any man who will not pledge himself to the Wilmot Proviso.—They are out and out Proviso men; whilst our party is comparatively sound on this, to us, all-important question. Let the Baltimore Convention, then, give us the name of some good and true man from amongst our Northern brethren, and we feel perfectly certain that we can beat Genl Taylor, Henry Clay or any other whig which our opponents may choose to select. In what we have said above we would not be understood as saying that we would not, under any circumstances, support Mr. Polk. By no means. Circumstances may arise which will make it the absolute duty of that distinguished man to yield to the wishes of his countrymen, so far as again to occupy the Presidential Chair.

63.—The Washington letter-writers say that Dr. Martin, now Secretary of Legation in France, has been nominated by the President for the office of Charge to Rome. Dr. Martin is, we believe, a native of North Carolina.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received the "Union" containing the official announcement of his appointment.

HOW THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY WORKS.—In a recent number of the New York Evening Post, we find the following statement of facts, which must be read with pleasure by those who have been, and are, the advocates of this salutary measure. The Post says: "that since an independent treasury scheme went into effect in this city, there has not, as we are authentically informed, been a single instance of the government being defrauded by a forged draft, or false or irregular papers, notwithstanding that this is the paying office for the greater portion of the United States. Upwards of eighty millions of dollars have passed through the hands of its officers. This indicates the simplicity of the system, and the vigilance with which it is administered."

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—We publish for the benefit of volunteers and regular soldiers, who may have returned from the Mexican war, discharged on account of wounds, the following joint resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of application for bounty land warrants under the act approved February 11, 1847, the honorable discharge of the applicant, showing that the same was predicated on a surgeon's certificate of disability, shall be considered as satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of Pensions that the disability was incurred in the course of the service.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—"ALL OVER A WHIG." We thought from the beginning, that General Taylor would be compelled to assume strong whig ground. Every day some piece of evidence is leaking out for the especial purpose of letting the faithful know that he is sound on all the issues, at the same time that the old hero and his friends are anxiously endeavoring to keep up the idea that he will be a no party candidate. The following which we find in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer, is thrown out in that State, where the people are said to be more inclined to a high tariff than any where else, except in Boston, for the express purpose of letting the faithful know that Gen. Taylor is, after all, a good tariff man!

"Information has been received from the very highest authority, that Genl Taylor is the firm and decided friend of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY—that he regards the policy; not as a party, but a high national question; and, if elected, he will recommend Congress to extend adequate and ample protection to American manufactures and industry in every department." He has declared that 'no true hearted American can be opposed to the protection of American industry in competition with that of foreign countries.'

SANTA ANNA'S PASS.—A great deal has been said and sung by every newspaper editors and whig speakers of every grade and stamp, about Mr. Polk's permitting Santa Anna to return from the Island of Cuba to Mexico.—Whiggery has tried very hard, indeed, to make some capital out of the affair, but thus far it has most signally failed. The following, which we find in a speech delivered by Genl Cass in the Senate of the United States, a few days since, will be found to contain some observations on this point which we commend alike to Whigs and Democrats:—

There is one subject upon which the honorable Senator from Delaware challenges us all to mortal combat, and which he considers "the spring of woes unnumbered;" and that is, the permission for the return of Santa Anna to Mexico. I shall not enter, sir, into the merits or demerits of this measure, I leave that to the President himself; and I think he placed it upon impregnable ground in his message on this subject. If not, no man is more capable of showing the failure than the Senator from Delaware; and as he has not done it, I may safely conclude that it is not to be done. But I beg leave to make one remark, for the consolation of all who have made the return of Santa Anna such a peculiar subject of grief. He has proved himself the best Mexican General for us who could have been selected; and has well justified the anticipations of the President, if such speculations could have entered into the question of his return. Why, sir, if he had been nominated to the Senate, and the result could have been foreseen, he would have been unanimously confirmed. He has been defeated in every battle he fought, lost every position he attempted to hold, and is now a wanderer without power or influence, having seen his country overrun, her capital taken, her armies dispersed, her government a fugitive, and a large portion of her population subjected to our domination. I do not believe he could have found a General who would have lost more battles, abandoned more positions, or fled with more ignominy.

64.—The following in regard to the manner in which the copy of the Mexican Treaty, published in the N. Y. Herald was obtained, we find in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. How the Treaty was obtained, no one seems to find out. The correspondent of the Herald, whilst expulating all the Senators and those connected with that body, still refuses to say how he got possession of the instrument.

"The expulsion of Mr. Buchanan from the position which some persons had entered into, or feigned, that the treaty with Mexico was divulged by him, is complete. I presume that the Senate committee will now drop the subject. A resolution of inquiry has been adopted into the expediency of providing, by law, for the punishment of any person who may, hereafter, surreptitiously obtain and publish any communication from the President to the Senate."

"But such a law, if passed, will not effect its object, for the communications may be published without being obtained by fraud.—A better remedy would be that proposed by Mr. Allen—to abolish secret sessions and throw open everything to the public. In this government there is no necessity for secrecy. Treaties are never kept secret by the Senate, nor has any Senator ever been punished for revealing them, and none ever will be."

MR. RUSH AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—There is one feature in the late exciting news from Europe which augurs well for the new French Republic, and that is the promptness with which the other powers of Europe have recognized its validity. Mr. Rush, our minister there, immediately waited upon the Provisional Government, and in the name of the United States, recognized it as a government at least de facto. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, in noticing this matter, holds the following language:—

"To all Americans, the conduct of our Minister at the French Court—now, no more of a Court—we mean the Hon. Richard Rush of this city—in offering his congratulations, in the most formal manner, to the new Republic—this conduct will be greeted with emotions of pleasure and delight. No act could have been more appropriate. No act could be better kept in keeping with the glorious liberties and civilization of our own country! Mr. Rush deserves the gratitude of his government and country. When he and Republican France hear the voice of the people of the United States, both will be encouraged and strengthened in their position. We think the news by this arrival is rather auspicious that there will be no general war in Europe in consequence of the action of France. The war will be, we hope, a war of pinions, as Canning predicted. The other powers of Europe look on with alarm, but not with anger. They are all in a state of dreadful ferment."

GEN. SHIELDS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date 31st ult. says, that Gen. Shields "has been ordered to Mexico, and is charged with the command at Tampico. He will leave on Monday, with soldier like promptness for his station.—I have understood that he has been nominated as Major General; which is an honor that he well deserves, and has won by no holiday service."

SINGULAR PRESENT TO MR. CLAY.—Whilst Mr. Clay was at Pittsburgh, recently, he was presented the whole of the Declaration of Independence with the signers' names engraved upon the face of a Mexican Dollar, smoothed for the purpose. The engraver is a mere youth, just learning his art.

65.—NUGENT, the correspondent of the New York Herald, was, at last accounts, still in the custody of the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms.—He refuses to disclose the means by which he obtained a copy of the Treaty. The Senate, in secret session, still has the matter under consideration.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.—We find the following telegraphic dispatch in the Charleston Courier of Wednesday morning:

Telegraphic Intelligence.—Yesterday, a little after five o'clock, P. M., we received a telegraphic dispatch from our Baltimore correspondent, dated "Tuesday noon."

It contains the melancholy intelligence that the Hon. JAMES A. BLACK, Representative in Congress from this State, who has been lying dangerously ill at Washington for some time past, breathed his last the preceding night.

Our correspondent states that the President had sent in a Message to Congress, approving of the course of Mr. RUSH, our Minister at the Court of France, in promptly recognizing, in his official character, the Provisional Government of that country.

66.—The following resolution was passed at a democratic meeting in Hartford, Conn:—

Resolved, That we hail with joy the prospects of returning peace, and that in case peace be restored between this country and Mexico, that we petition the general government to grant the whigs of Connecticut a free passage to Mexico.—"That where their sympathies are, there their persons may be also."

NEW-YORK.—On the 30th ultimo, the Democrats of the City of New York, nominated Wm. F. HAVEMEYER, as their candidate for the office of Mayor, at the coming Charter election. This is a capital nomination, and will ensure the City by a majority of from three to five thousand votes.

FROM NEW MEXICO.
A Reported Battle.
St. Louis, March 31.

We have advice from Santa Fe to the 18th February, which is a week later than brought by Lt. Thorp on Tuesday last.

On the 13th a rumor had reached Santa Fe that Col. Bowles had been attacked at Ceca by 4000 Mexicans, and had lost 90 men.—Genl Pierce, with 500 men, marched promptly to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly confirm this, but says General Pierce was at El Paso, advancing upon Chihuahua with 1500 men.

It was rumored that Genl Urrea was marching against Chihuahua, by the way of Sonora, with a large force, but this is doubtful.

The route from Santa Fe is much impeded by snow, by which the return returning party have lost many mules.

Thorp met Fisher's express on the 5th of March, in great distress, having suffered severely from cold.

Edward Thorp was shot dead at Fort Spaulding, recently, by James Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

THE TOWN SUBSCRIPTION.
MR. FULTON.—If you will afford me a small space in your paper for the few remarks which follow, you will much oblige one of your readers. I am not in the habit of writing for the public eye, and I may not be able to express my ideas in such a manner as your readers will understand what I mean; still I will try.

My object is to convey to the people of Wilmington my thoughts on the matter of the subscription by the Town of one hundred thousand dollars to the contemplated railroad from Wilmington to Manchester.

I have attended a good many meetings of the citizens of Wilmington, in which this matter has been discussed, and I have also heard it frequently mooted "out of doors," and it strikes me as singular, sir, that in all the discussions which I have heard, it seemed to be the settled idea that Real Estate alone should be taxed for the purpose of aiding in building the Railroad. Is it a fair tax, sir, that none of the citizens of Wilmington are to be benefited by the building of the Road but those that own Real Estate? It would seem so, for they alone are called upon to contribute, in the way of an extra tax, towards the subscription on behalf of the town. Now, sir, for one, I will say as far as my own mind is concerned, according to my means, to promote its prosperity, but I do think that if we are to have burdens imposed upon us, all should assist in bearing them. True, sir, I believe Real Estate will rise or fall as the Road is built or not built, and that very materially; but, sir, I would like to know if other interests and other species of property would not also suffer if Wilmington begins to go downhill. Are not all those who are engaged in merchandizing, deeply interested in the prosperity of the place? And if they are why should they not lend a helping hand as well as the Real Estate owners? Why should not those who are driving a prosperous business, even although they do not own a foot of Real Estate, be included in this taxing scheme. If Wilmington increases, their business must increase. Again, look at the number of days that are constantly rolling along your streets. What use would there be for them if the prosperity of Wilmington is doomed to destruction? Are they not interested in the matter? I make these few observations for the purpose of calling the attention of the citizens to the subject, and hope that some one more capable than myself will take the matter up.

If the town is going to subscribe any how, why not let all hands who are to be benefited take their proportionate share in the burden? Would this not be fair. In Columbus, Georgia, they tax the sales of merchants for a similar purpose. There they do not think that Real Estate owners should bear the whole burden.

If all those who are to be benefited will come up to the work and pay their proper and equitable share of the amount required, why will it not hurt much. It will not be felt; but really, to make one class pay the whole cost, when all are to be benefited alike, seems hard.

REAL ESTATE.
For the Journal.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.
At a large meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held in the Court-house, pursuant to public notice, April 4th, 1848, the Magistrate of Police, James T. Miller, was called to the chair, and T. Burr, Jr., appointed secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been explained by the chairman, the committee heretofore appointed, made the following report, through Mr. Nutt, upon the financial state of the town, which, on motion, was received, and the committee were discharged:

The committee, appointed under a resolution at the Town Meeting, held at the Masonic Hall, on the 24th ult., to inquire into the finances of the town, have instructed me to Report, that the value of Real Estate within the present corporate limits of the town of Wilmington, say 713 lots valued at \$1,275,300, at 1 per cent. (being the amount now authorized by act of the Legislature,) would yield the sum of \$12,753 00

1223 Polls, (the number given in) at \$1.25, being the present assessment, would yield 1,528 75

Making up the sum of \$18,031 75 To which, if we add the value of Real Estate in the suburbs and within the limits of

proposed extension of the boundaries of the town, at least \$250,000 which by the same assessment would yield the sum of \$2,500

Polls within the same limits	625
say about 500, at \$1.25 would yield	100
Licenses about	3,225 00

Making up the sum total of \$21,256 75

The revenue of the town for the year 1848, under the present assessment, appears to be about \$11,500, exceeding the current expenses of the town some four or five thousand dollars. This appears necessary, from an extraordinary call upon the Commissioners at this time for the erection of a new Market House, which requires about \$4,000. And unless some other extraordinary demand should be made upon the Treasury, it is evident, that upon the present very low assessment upon property within the present corporate limits of the town, the revenue would exceed the current expenses, by about 4 to \$5,000.

But should the limits of the town be extended as proposed, and suppose that the tax upon Real Estate be increased to one per cent., the amount authorized by our charter for municipal purposes, and we have an annual surplus revenue of fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars.

The following resolution was then read and accepted by Col. McRae, in lieu of the one heretofore offered by him at a previous meeting, and after a discussion, in which Messrs. McRae, Gov. Dudley, J. S. Green, O. G. Parsley, T. W. Brown, George Davis, John A. Taylor, Gen. James Owen, E. D. Hall and James A. Bradley participated, the resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens of Wilmington, that the commercial and political advantages which must accrue to the town, by the operation of a railroad between Wilmington and Manchester, in the State of South Carolina, are such as to render it highly expedient that we should secure the completion of the said road, by such a subscription to the capital stock for its construction as may be necessary for that purpose; and that, the Mayor, the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the town be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested and instructed to subscribe or guarantee a subscription on behalf and in the name of the town of Wilmington, in shares to the amount of \$100,000 in the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company, chartered by the States of North and South Carolina.

Mr. Edward D. Hall offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the freeholders of the town express through the ballot-box, opened for the occasion, at some future day, their assent or dissent to the subscription on the part of the town of one hundred thousand dollars in the capital stock of the contemplated railroad from Wilmington to Manchester.

Mr. Parsley offered the following amendment thereto:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to call on the citizens of Wilmington to ascertain their views in regard to the subscription to the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company, authorized at this meeting.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Parsley, Geo. Davis, and Robert B. Wood, constitute the above committee.

Edward Cantwell, Esq., moved in addition to the last resolution the following:

Resolved, That the committee as above appointed, be instructed to report at an adjourned meeting of the citizens to be held on Tuesday night next, at the Masonic Hall, and that in the meantime the Commissioners of the town be instructed to postpone action in the premises.

This resolution was adopted, and the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of the town.

No other business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES T. MILLER, Chm.
T. BURR, Jr., Secy
For the Journal.

WAYNE COUNTY, MARCH 28TH, 1848.

MR. FULTON: The period is rapidly approaching when it may become necessary to examine into the merits of those who are likely to be candidates for the next State Legislature. In availing myself of the opportunity of bestowing what I conceive to be a merited tribute to the character and qualifications of one who has faithfully represented the county for several years past, I am not aware that I trespass, in any manner whatever, upon the rules of propriety and justice. I know not who the candidates will be to represent the County of Wayne in the next General Assembly, and these few thoughts are now suggested because it has been reported that Col. Brogden will not again be a candidate for reelection.

His course in the Legislature, we know, has met the approbation of his constituents, and we cannot doubt, that they will cheerfully confide their interests to him again, if he will consent to act in the representative capacity.

Col. Brogden has ever been a firm, fearless, and inflexible exponent of republican principles, and has preserved his political fidelity unimpaired. He has uniformly maintained the honored principles of Democracy, and has shown by his course in the Legislature, that he is a firm adherent to the venerable principles of the constitution. The integrity and purity of his motives, the frank, generous, and forbearing disposition which characterizes his course towards those who differ with him in opinion, entitle him to the full confidence of his constituents.

If I may be permitted the liberty, I will here take occasion to remark, that he is well qualified by his talents, principles, integrity, and indeed all capacities, for the public service. He has been "honest, capable, and faithful," and has always been a firm advocate of the rights of the people. The writer of this article had the privilege of spending some time in the City of Raleigh, during the session of the Legislature of 1844, and again at the session of 1846, and can therefore testify, from personal observation, to the high stand he occupied among the members of the Legislature, as well as to the fidelity and ability with which he discharged his legislative duties, in drawing up important reports, and preparing business for the action of the House.

He does not seem to regard the time as his own while in the Legislature, but as belonging to the people, and as evidence of his close and unremitted application and attention to his duties, it has been frequently remarked, that during the whole time he has served, he has never been absent from the House when the yeas and nays were taken.

All that the people require of those who serve them, is that they faithfully and diligently watch over the interests committed to their hands, and the interests of the constituency may be safely confided to such a purity of principle and sternness of integrity which "knows no change, nor the shadow of turning," he unites with these sterling qualities a cordial warmth of feeling, and winning amiability of manner, which secures him alike the respect and confidence of the great body of the people. Col. Brogden was first elevated to a seat in the Legislature when he had hardly attained his majority, and in his case, we have the exemplification that a public servant that never flags nor falters in his duty to his constituents, is rarely forgotten by a grateful people. In debate, he attacks his opponents, he flanks, but marches up boldly to the front, and marks out his position with such

force, accuracy, and precision, that he seldom fails to accomplish his object. And although his frank and honest advocacy of the measures which he believes to be right, may sometimes cause him to pour down on his adversary "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," yet none is more conscientious and zealous in the support and advocacy of the honest convictions of his own judgment, and with a magnanimity and toleration which all admire and usefully imitate, he accords honesty & patriotism to those who may differ in opinion with him, and in his personal intercourse regards all as friends. Affable and plain in manners, he is the "Plough Boy" for the people.

His complaisance and urbanity are at all times a sure passport to their confidence and esteem. As a social, humorous, and eloquent speaker, he has been familiarly characterized as the "Rough and Ready" in the Legislature. The spirit and delivery of his speeches are of the right kind to prove effective. He has often been distinguished for some of the most extraordinary bursts of eloquence, and whatever his theme may be, he is almost sure to fascinate his hearers by the gracefulness of his elocution, and the glowing freshness of his style. It has been remarked by a singular circumstance, and one worthy of observation, that although he has taken considerable part in the most exciting debates, ever since he first entered the Legislature in 1838, he has invariably obtained the advantage of his adversaries. Since he has been on the stage of politics, he has passed through some of the most agitating scenes and vicissitudes of political strife, but in an animated content, he is sure to penetrate his antagonist by the force of his reasoning, as well as by the brilliancy of his wit. Simply and to these prominent traits for the purpose of rendering an act of justice to one who has attained his present position by unremitting application and incessant toil.

Col. Brogden, at least, has always manifested the virtue of untiring energy and perseverance, and I think I hazard little in saying, he is one of the most efficient men that can be selected in the County of Wayne, and those who have served with him will readily agree, that I do not even render him the justice to which he is entitled. Those only who are brought in contact with him can best appreciate his powers. He was very properly styled in the "Raleigh Register," at the last session of the Legislature, "the embodiment of wit and good nature." No application could have been more appropriate to him, as every one with whom he has served can testify.

Col. Brogden is a Republican in faith and in practice, and I have thus given but a meagre and imperfect sketch of his character and ability.

JUSTICE.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

We find it impossible this week, without crowding out of our columns matters of peculiar interest, to give a lengthened detail of the doings at Washington during the past week. We shall endeavor to give a brief summary, embracing, however, all of importance that has been done there.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day, a portion of its session was engaged in the consideration of the Loan Bill, when it was ordered to its third reading. The yeas and nays being ordered upon its passage, it passed by a vote of 34 yeas and 2 nays, (Baldwin and Hale.)

On motion of Mr. Turney.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of such persons as may surreptitiously obtain and publish any confidential communication from the President of the United States to the Senate, previous to the removal of the injunction of secrecy.

On motion of Mr. Cameron.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions from the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil to Mr. Leal, the Brazilian charge d'affaires at Washington, under the date of 31st May last, and any other communication received by him, and to be communicated to the Department of State; of the notes of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Leal, of the 20th August and the 15th March last; and of the documents therein referred to; provided that, in his opinion, the communication can be made compatibly with the public interests.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the Senate proceeded to consider a petition for redressing and paying certain claims in California, and it had been read a second time, and its object explained by Mr. Cass, it was informally passed over.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged during the most of its sitting to-day in discussion of the provisions of the bill for the organization of a territorial government in Oregon.

Messrs. Gayle of Alabama, and Smart of Maine, each made speeches on the Oregon bill, when Mr. Hilliard obtained the floor, and the Committee (of the Whole) rose.

Mr. Haskell gave notice that he would, on Monday next, offer resolutions relative to the late political events in France.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. McKay introduced his joint resolutions regarding the annual reports by the heads of the several executive departments to be prepared and communicated for publication as soon as may be after the close of each fiscal year.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

SENATE.—There was not much transacted in either House to-day, which would interest the generality of our readers. The Senate was engaged in the consideration of a petition for the consideration of petitions and unimportant bills. Mr. Allen, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read a first time. Its second reading at this time being objected to, it was laid over.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congressional resolutions of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon their success in their recent efforts to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the City of Raleigh, during the session of the Legislature of 1844, and again at the session of 1846, and can therefore testify, from personal observation, to the high stand he occupied among the members of the Legislature, as well as to the fidelity and ability with which he discharged his legislative duties, in drawing up important reports, and preparing business for the action of the House.

He does not seem to regard the time as his own while in the Legislature, but as belonging to the people, and as evidence of his close and unremitted application and attention to his duties, it has been frequently remarked, that during the whole time he has served, he has never been absent from the House when the yeas and nays were taken.

All that the people require of those who serve them, is that they faithfully and diligently watch over the interests committed to their hands, and the interests of the constituency may be safely confided to such a purity of principle and sternness of integrity which "knows no change, nor the shadow of turning," he unites with these sterling qualities a cordial warmth of feeling, and winning amiability of manner, which secures him alike the respect and confidence of the great body of the people. Col. Brogden was first elevated to a seat in the Legislature when he had hardly attained his majority, and in his case, we have the exemplification that a public servant that never flags nor falters in his duty to his constituents, is rarely forgotten by a grateful people. In debate, he attacks his opponents, he flanks, but marches up boldly to the front, and marks out his position with such

force, accuracy, and precision, that he seldom fails to accomplish his object. And although his frank and honest advocacy of the measures which he believes to be right, may sometimes cause him to pour down on his adversary "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," yet none is more conscientious and zealous in the support and advocacy of the honest convictions of his own judgment, and with a magnanimity and toleration which all admire and usefully imitate, he accords honesty & patriotism to those who may differ in opinion with him, and in his personal intercourse regards all as friends. Affable and plain in manners, he is the "Plough Boy" for the people.

His complaisance and urbanity are at all times a sure passport to their confidence and esteem. As a social, humorous, and eloquent speaker, he has been familiarly characterized as the "Rough and Ready" in the Legislature. The spirit and delivery of his speeches are of the right kind to prove effective. He has often been distinguished for some of the most extraordinary bursts of eloquence, and whatever his theme may be, he is almost sure to fascinate his hearers by the gracefulness of his elocution, and the glowing freshness of his style. It has been remarked by a singular circumstance, and one worthy of observation, that although he has taken considerable part in the most exciting debates, ever since he first entered the Legislature in 1838, he has invariably obtained the advantage of his adversaries. Since he has been on the stage of politics, he has passed through some of the most agitating scenes and vicissitudes of political strife, but in an animated content, he is sure to penetrate his antagonist by the force of his reasoning, as well as by the brilliancy of his wit. Simply and to these

Monday, April 3, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. KENNEDY, Postmaster at
TARBOUR, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and
the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in re-
ceiving new subscribers and receding for any money
due in this section.

WILMINGTON, N. C., will receive subscrip-
tions for this paper in his neighborhood.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—FRENCH REVOLU-
TION.—We publish more in detail the foreign
news received by the Calcutta, as we feel
assured that nothing which we could send
more interesting to them.

The people of America cannot but feel a
deep and lively interest in the scenes now be-
ing enacted in France. It will be seen that
the French monarchy has been literally swept
away, and in its stead has been erected a re-
public, such as it is. We, for one, do not
believe that the change can be effected in
France without producing another extraordi-
nary convulsion throughout Europe. We
hope we may be mistaken. We sincerely
hope that the French people, for whose char-
acter, in many respects, we entertain the high-
est esteem, may be enabled peaceably and
quietly to carry out the great reform in which
they have so boldly embarked. We fear they
will not, however. Factions will arise. Those
distinguished names now at the head of affairs
will find, we fear, that the task they have un-
dertaken is one which cannot be accomplished
without bloodshed and rapine, as the neces-
sary concomitants of the undertaking. The
French people are peculiarly and emphatically
a volatile, excitable people, who, it may be
said, rather act than think. Pleased, in-
deed, would we be to see the loveliest land in
Europe, renowned as it is for the gallantry
and intelligence of its people, flourishing be-
neath the genial influences of a republican
government. But we much fear that she will
have to pass through a fiery ordeal ere she
arrives at this happy result; if arrive there
she does. "Coming events cast their shadows
before." All Europe gives indications of an
approaching convulsion. The next year is,
if we mistake not the signs of the times,
pregnant with important events. Every steam-
er which will henceforth depart from the
shores of Europe, will be looked for here with
the deepest interest.

—We thank the Hon. Mr. Venable, for
his attention in sending us a copy of the Daily
Baltimore Sun, of the 14th ult., containing
the reported copy of the Mexican—Treaty, as it
is called, the Guadalupe Hidalgo—Treaty, al-
though it did not reach us until the 21st,
Tuesday last.

THE ASHMAN AMENDMENT.—We notice
that many of our contemporaries of the Demo-
cratic press are urging the idea of expunging
the infamous amendment offered by Ashman,
of Massachusetts, to the resolution of thanks
to Genl Taylor. We think that the record
declaring the war waged by our country
against Mexico to be unjust and unconstitutional,
should be expunged from the journals of the
House of Representatives, and hope to live
to see the right thing done.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

At a meeting of a portion of the Demo-
cratic party of Duplin, held at the Court-house
in Kenansville, on the 28th March, on motion,
JAMES PEARSON was called to the Chair, and
STEPHEN GRAHAM, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. Jas K. Hill, Dr. James G.
Dickson, Cornelius McMillan, James Dick-
son, Hampson Sullivan, and Jas Carr, Jr., were
appointed a committee to prepare resolutions
for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, DAVID
FLETCHER, Esq., was called upon to address the
meeting, who responded in a happy manner
in vindication of the present administration of
the Government.

After a short absence, the committee ap-
pointed to prepare the resolutions, presented
the following, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed
Democratic Convention, to be held at Raleigh,
on the 12th April, for the purpose of selecting
a suitable person to place upon the Demo-
cratic ticket for the office of Governor of this
State.

Resolved further, That we approve of a
District Democratic Convention to be held at
Wilmington, on the 25th April, for the purpose
of appointing a Delegate to the Baltimore
Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates
for President and Vice President of the United
States; and also for the purpose of electing
an elector for the Electoral District.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty
Delegates to the State Convention, and
fourteen to the Wilmington Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gen-
eral delegates to the State Convention, viz:
Stephen Graham, J. G. Dickson, James Dick-
son, J. H. Hill, Wm B. Wells, O. R. Kenan, Wm
Farrior, Hampson Sullivan, J. B. Monk, Cor-
nelius McMillan, Jas H. Jernan, Ostin Swin-
son, Dr. N. W. Herring, James Branch, Atlas
Grady, Dr. C. W. Graham, Dr. Thomas Hill.

The following were also appointed to at-
tend the Convention at Wilmington, viz: Wm
Faison, Wm R. Ward, James G. Stokes,
Wells Boney, Richard Chasten, Jr., Henry
Newkirk, B. F. Grady, Richard Miller, Jacob
Wells, Jr., David Sloan, Harper Williams,
Gibson Carr, Jas Carr, Jr., J. B. Kelly.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the
measures adopted by the President of the U. S.
State, in the prosecution of the war with Mex-
ico, and rejoice at the success of our brave of-
ficers and men in conducting the military op-
erations of our army in Mexico, and give our
heartiest support to all the prominent measures
of the Democratic party, as carried out and
adopted by the President of the U. S.

Resolved, That we will support the nomi-
nees of the Baltimore Convention for the office
of President and Vice President of the United
States, and will use all honorable means to
promote their election, provided they be sound
on the Slavery question.

Resolved, That we will abide by the deci-
sion of the Democratic Convention to be held
at Raleigh, and will use all honorable means
to promote the election of the nominee for
Governor of this State.

On motion of Dr. Dickson, the name of the
Chairman was added to the list of Delegates
to attend the State Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing be published in the Wilmington Journal,
with a request that the other Democratic pa-
pers copy.

On motion of James Dickson, the thanks of
the meeting were tendered to the Chairman
and Secretary; when the meeting adjourned.

JAMES PEARSON, Chm.
STEPHEN GRAHAM, Sec.

FOREIGN.

Below we give the European news per Cal-
cutta, more in detail —

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sun-
day, March 12, says:

The revolution in France is now at its
height. The abdication of Louis Philippe,
the appointment and rejection of a regency,
the complete triumph of the Parisians over
the army, the establishment of a Provisional
Government, the proclamation of a Republic,
the overthrow of the House of Peers and the
distribution of the spoils, the flight of the
royal family, the flight of the Orleans family,
the flight of the Orleans family, the flight of
other places of exile, the immediate recogni-
tion of the new Republic of France by Great
Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United
States, have all fallen in such rapid suc-
cession, that the events of every hour seem
teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting
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the destinies of whole nations and dynasties.

The facts stand out in historical boldness
of outline, depicted in such indelible charac-
ters that they must endure until the last syllable
of recorded time. A provisional government
has been organized by the Parisians, and the
members of which are celebrated throughout
the world for genius, eloquence, and science.
Some of them are almost romantic in their
purity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamar-
tine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris
threw down the muskets, which, in the first
fury of their new-born zeal for liberty, they
had taken up against the popular leader, and
by their unanimous shouts invested the Pro-
visional Government with full authority. As
the Revolution of July was the work of the
Bourgeoisie, so is the revolution of 1848 the
act of the working classes, who have seized
the inauguration of their labors with their
own hand.

The question which every one asks of his
neighbor is, "Will it last?" Every man
in England, and we believe elsewhere, hopes
so. Lamartine himself, says, in his address
to foreign powers—"We desire, for Europe,
that peace may be observed. We even hope
it." Sincerely do we re-echo these words,
applying them emphatically even in a more
enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope
that peace may be observed both without the
Republic and within the sphere of its influ-
ence. Our sympathies, may, our inter-
ests, are all interwoven with the main-
tenance of peace, but the great social prob-
lem which these men, who are aiming to govern
millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too in-
tricate and complex a character at once to be
solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the
real only source of wealth, and its moral
equitable distribution is the great argument to
the height of which they propose to direct all
their efforts. They may cut their golden
knot, but the sure process of the developed
industry founded upon peace and security far
exceeds the ephemeral power of any provi-
sional government. "However absolute our
power, we cannot make a government," said
Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon
a similar occasion, "requires no great pru-
dence to settle the seat of power—teach obedi-
ence and the work is done. But the forma-
tion of a free government is to temper together
the opponents of liberty and oppression,
which requires much thought and deep reflec-
tion—a sagacious, powerful, and combining
mind."

The French are but in the first stage of
station. They must not only teach, but they
must secure obedience from the masses, be-
fore the regular edifice which is to crown
their hopes can be raised. If the foundations
are laid in peace, the French people may erect
a proud monument, to consecrate throughout
all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant peo-
ple. But if the elements of war insinuate
their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole
will assuredly crumble into dust and mire.

The Provisional Government became situated
by an usurpation, or rather by the free
choice of the mob. But, however that may
be, eleven members established a supreme au-
thority at the Hotel d'Orleans. Royalty and
nobility have been swept away in a few days,
and a hundred thousand youths yawning around
the seat of government, and something was
to be done immediately to appease the multitudes.
A gigantic system of out-door relief was con-
ceived and immediately executed. Formidable
legions of National Guards were then formed
at a stipend per day. These have been pack-
ed off, but longer, against the country, leaving
the employers and the employed was broken,
and in a short time a decree was passed limit-
ing the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be prohibited.
Accordingly the stamp duty was removed, but
these and numerous other decrees will not sat-
isfy the hungry, nor does the trying of one
large class who earn their bread by industry,
in order that another class may enjoy a market
on the frontier in the garb of a National
Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end,
the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty,
equality, and fraternity.

Already the decree has gone forth that a
new National Assembly is to be called on the
20th of April, when the Provisional Govern-
ment will resign its power into the hands of
the definite government. Universal suffrage,
and vote by ballot, are to secure liberty, equal-
ity, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear
that the good work people of Paris will have
the vast majority in the new Assembly—leaving
more or less profitable occupations, will try
their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the
meantime, has fallen almost completely into
the hands of the mob. Clubs are in the
course of formation to advise or overawe
the government. Strikes among the workmen
are becoming more numerous. Daily opera-
tives demand an increase of wages, and have
expelled large bodies of the English workmen
for their rivalry in the construction of rail-
ways.

Our latest advices from Paris are to March
9, and represent the city as tranquil, but the
financial crisis still continues unabated, and
some eminent houses are spoken of as being
in difficulties, but no further failures have
been announced. The funds have fallen con-
siderably. On the 8th, the three per cent.
bond opened at 44 francs, and after having
been done at 46 francs, closed at 47 francs,
while the 5 per cent. opened at 55 francs,
and at 74 francs and closed at 75 francs.—
There was no tumult or agitation. All was
sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their
securities for money only, at whatever price
they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be
found.

We have just received a telegraphic dispatch
from Folkestone, stating that the French Gov-
ernment had stopped the payment of the Treas-
ury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in
the habit of discounting. It is understood that
the Provisional Government has abandoned the
idea of removing Cavignac from the Govern-
ment of Algeria, in order to place the War
Department under his care. It is now fixed
that Genl Lamoriciere is to be the Minister of
War.

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by
two vicars general, presented himself to the
Provisional Government on Tuesday, and dis-
cussed the subject of the new order of
things in the name of the new clergy of the
Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed un-
der Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are an-
nounced, among which are M. Cidevant, to
the United States; M. de Focas, to the United
States; M. de Montigny, to Denmark; M.
Cidevant, to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great
attention. The Government, aware of the im-
portance of this matter, were prepar-
ing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile
firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, wait-

ed on the Provisional Government to wait upon
the delay of a month on bills due on the 29th
ult., which by the desire of Government had
already been extended to the 10th instant. It
not being accorded them, they were said to
have threatened to dismiss their clerks and
workmen, and commenced their determination
not to satisfy their engagements. Three per
cent. closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at
52 1/2—five per cents at 73 1/2.

On the 10th the papers say that the Duke
of Anjou and Prince de Joinville arrived off
that port and made communications with Adm-
iral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied
to government for instructions. The admiral,
it was said, had been authorized to carry a
vessel at the disposal of the Prince to place it
wherever they pleased.

FRENCH MINISTERS.—M. Arago,
the Republican Minister of Marine, sent
to the French Admirals in Paris. They all
attended. He then addressed them and asked
them if there were any of them willing to
serve the Republic. They replied "all." He
then said he required men of courage and steadi-
ness—that he knew them all to be so—and
he was ready to appoint to the command of
the fleet of the Republic any one they might
choose.

He therefore appointed, in accordance with
their recommendation, Admiral Baudin, who
left Paris for Toulon, to take command and
to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take
possession of any ships he may find in the
port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Re-
public.

The Chateau of Neuville has been sacked
and burnt to the ground.

The resignation of Prince Metternich is an-
nounced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th
the news of events in Paris caused consterna-
tion at Rheims. There was a grand council
of all the ministers. The news of the event
was despatched in all directions. The French
Ambassadors at Vienna and Rome, and the
other news of the event, he started on the next
day for France. Thirty thousand troops are
to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich
a rising has taken place, and a constitu-
tion extorted from the king at the point of
the bayonet itself.

ITALY.
The Jesuits alarmed by the demonstrations
made against them by the people have already
quitted the city of Turin. The Journal of
Turin fully appreciates the tendency of the
French Revolution, encouraging the king to
put himself at the head of the national forces
to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival
of an American squadron in that port. The
latest advices from Italy stated that the king
has been driven from his palace, and has fled
carried fire and sword into the city of Mess-
ina, which had been bombarded forty hours by
royal troops. The Ponto Franco is almost
entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten
millions of francs. It is said that the Mess-
ina have attacked the citadel of that city and
taken it by force.

PRUSSIA.
A correspondent at Cologne writes that the
middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhineish
provinces, are determined to achieve political in-
dependence, and have a voice in government.
They are peaceful and devotedly attached to
the government, but firmly assert their rights.

SECOND DESPATCH.
New York, March 28—6 P. M.

The Liverpool European Times, of the 12th
inst. concludes its article on the events in
France, as follows:

England waits with her arms folded, in deep
and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this
"strange, eventful history."
It could scarcely be anticipated but that the
great movement which has convulsed France,
should have been felt in some degree, in the
British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was
experienced in the early part of the week, but
the disorders were confined to mischievous
boys and citizens out of employment. Order
was speedily restored.

In Glasgow the tumults were more serious
and several persons were unfortunately shot
by the military. The rioters in that city were
merely thieves, who plundered the shops and
had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to distur-
bance has been exhibited, but everything is now
quiet. In our own town tranquility has been
undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed per-
sons and others have assembled on the Ex-
change, but no political feeling is observable.
In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet
taken place, but the exciting language of a
certain portion of the press, which supposes
the yielding to their wishes for chartered pri-
vileges was torn to pieces.

The castle at Messina alone, of all the Is-
land, remained in possession of Ferdinand's
troops, and that was held besieged by the citi-
zens. The whole population of the island were
in arms, and two large vessels loaded
with munitions and arms had left Pal-
ermo for Messina, where the munitions were
to be distributed among the people.

The nobility favored the people. A meeting
was to be held on the 1st instant, to decide
upon a form of government, and it was very
probable a republican form would be adopted.

Massachusetts.—The Democrats at Dedham,
Mass., have nominated Edgar K. Whittaker,
to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by
the death of Mr. Adams, a popular republi-
can in favor of Levi Woodbury for the
Presidency.

A Case of Bigamy.—On the 13th of Feb-
ruary last, Erasmus D. Haynes, formerly of
Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was married in
this City, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of Dr.
William H. Royster. The marriage was pub-
lished in the Raleigh papers—re-published in
the Portsmouth papers—and soon after infor-
mation was conveyed to this place by letter,
that Haynes had a wife in Portsmouth, and
two or three children! On the 17th instant
he left his present wife with child, and re-
turned to his last wife with child.

Haynes is a Cabinet-maker by trade. He
has been described to us as quite a small man,
with a mild, pleasant, and intelligent coun-
tenance. His hair is a dark brown, and nearly
black—his beard is red, and his eyes are blue
or gray. He took some tools with him in his
trunk.

It is hoped that the Police Officers out South
will be on the alert for this scoundrel, and if
possible, arrest him. Such a crime as the one
of which he has been guilty, deserves the
heaviest punishment. And should the unfor-
tunate girl become acquainted with her pain-
ful situation, and desire to return to her dis-
tressed mother, Stage Contractors, Rail Road
and Steamboat Agents, and others, will do a
service to humanity by giving her a free pas-
sage and such other assistance as she may
need.—Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.

Building for the Deaf and Dumb.—We
understand that the corner stone of this build-
ing, now in progress of erection in this City,
will be laid on the 14th of next month. Genl.
Master Collins, it will be seen by reference to
a notice in this paper, has invited the Masons
throughout the State to be present on the oc-
casion; and we learn that an address will be
delivered by the Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, of
the Masonic Order.

On the night of the 14th, the Annual Ex-
amination of the Deaf and Dumb scholars will
take place in the Commons Hall, East, Esq.
Presiding. The Old Fellows in this City
have been invited to attend at night in full re-
gulation, and they have invited their brethren in
all portions of the State to come up and unite
with them in giving countenance and encour-
agement to the noble objects of the State in
erecting this Institution.

We hope that as many Delegates to the
State Convention as conveniently do so, will
come prepared to remain until after the 14th,
as they will doubtless see and hear much to
please and interest them.
Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.

bond more powerful between nations than
community of sentiment. The step taken by
the Minister of the United States has made
existing circumstances of serious importance.
Although fully expected, it has touched acutely
all the members of the Provisional Govern-
ment; and after an interview, in which were
exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in-
stantly accompanied this representative of a
great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de
Ville as proof of the cordial affection which
must ever exist between the American and
French Republics.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are an-
nounced. M. Duc Hircourt goes to London;
M. Dalton goes to Turin; M. Duc de Roissy
to Rome; Gen. Fabor to Constantinople; M. de
Focas to the United States; M. de Beaumont
Bassay to Denmark; M. de Mokena to Spain.

The whole of the Colonels of the 108th and
78th were nearly massacred by their own
army for refusing to march against the Tuile-
ries. The palace of the Tuiletries has been
converted into a hospital, under the name of
Le Hotel d'Invalides.

The Rowen Railroad is stopped. The popu-
lar bridge of Amies. The statue of the Duc
de Orleans, which stood in the courtyard of
the court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

ITEMS.

—The citizens of Charleston, in public
meeting assembled, have instructed the City
Council to subscribe, on the part of the City,
\$500,000 to the capital stock of the Chatta-
nooga and Nashville Railroad.

—It is stated in the New York papers that
the recent visit of Mr. Clay to that city cost
the corporation fourteen hundred dollars.

CONNECTICUT.—The election of State offi-
cers and Legislature comes off to-day in Con-
necticut. The politics of two United States
Senators depends upon the complexion of the
Legislature.

Opinions of the Mexican Press on the Tre-
aty.—The Ingenio, published at Morelia, has
an article earnestly advocating the adoption
of the Treaty. The Spirit of Independence,
at Oajaca, has also one of the same tenor.

Is it true?—Did a distinguished whig in
Kentucky write to Mr. Clay, informing him
that Mr. John J. Crittenden was at the bottom
of the Taylor movement in Kentucky? Did
Mr. Clay enclose the communication to Mr.
Crittenden, with this significant remark—"You
know whether it is true or not?"
Louisville Democrat.

Effect of the Revolution in Paris.—Six
thousand persons left Paris, with regular
trains, on the 23d and 24th of February.
That was the first wave of emigration, unless
permanence be secured to the new institutions,
and even apparent permanence will not stop
all.

Dismissed.—It is stated in a letter from
Mexico, that Capt. S. H. Montgomery, A. Q. M.,
has been dismissed from the service, by
order of a Court Martial, for letter-writing.

The Impossible Candidate.—The Boston
Whig gives the following crumb of comfort
from Massachusetts to the Taylor Whigs:
"In Massachusetts Genl Taylor can be re-
garded in no other light than an impossible
candidate. The politicians may sustain him,
but the people cannot. His nomination by a
Whig Convention must be regarded as a signal
for the dissolution of the party. For our-
selves, we should not hesitate to oppose him
at all hazards."

New Hampshire.—Eight towns to be heard
from, and if these vote as they did before,
William Adams will be elected Governor, and
over all others; and the democratic majority
in the House will be 40—a net gain of 28.
Such is the first gun in the campaign.—Union.

Letter from Palermo.—Another Republic.
By the arrival of a New York steamer, of the
barque D. Godfrey, Captain Beare, from
Palermo, the Courier and Enquirer has dates
to the 12th of February. Captain Beare states
that up to the period of his sailing, the diffi-
culties in Sicily, so far from ceasing, were
rather on the increase, and the revolution was
gaining greater strength and consequence.

In Palermo, no breach of the peace has yet
taken place, but the exciting language of a
certain portion of the press, which supposes
the yielding to their wishes for chartered pri-
vileges was torn to pieces.

The castle at Messina alone, of all the Is-
land, remained in possession of Ferdinand's
troops, and that was held besieged by the citi-
zens. The whole population of the island were
in arms, and two large vessels loaded
with munitions and arms had left Pal-
ermo for Messina, where the munitions were
to be distributed among the people.

The nobility favored the people. A meeting
was to be held on the 1st instant, to decide
upon a form of government, and it was very
probable a republican form would be adopted.

Massachusetts.—The Democrats at Dedham,
Mass., have nominated Edgar K. Whittaker,
to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by
the death of Mr. Adams, a popular republi-
can in favor of Levi Woodbury for the
Presidency.

A Case of Bigamy.—On the 13th of Feb-
ruary last, Erasmus D. Haynes, formerly of
Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was married in
this City, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of Dr.
William H. Royster. The marriage was pub-
lished in the Raleigh papers—re-published in
the Portsmouth papers—and soon after infor-
mation was conveyed to this place by letter,
that Haynes had a wife in Portsmouth, and
two or three children! On the 17th instant
he left his present wife with child, and re-
turned to his last wife with child.

Haynes is a Cabinet-maker by trade. He
has been described to us as quite a small man,
with a mild, pleasant, and intelligent coun-
tenance. His hair is a dark brown, and nearly
black—his beard is red, and his eyes are blue
or gray. He took some tools with him in his
trunk.

It is hoped that the Police Officers out South
will be on the alert for this scoundrel, and if
possible, arrest him. Such a crime as the one
of which he has been guilty, deserves the
heaviest punishment. And should the unfor-
tunate girl become acquainted with her pain-
ful situation, and desire to return to her dis-
tressed mother, Stage Contractors, Rail Road
and Steamboat Agents, and others, will do a
service to humanity by giving her a free pas-
sage and such other assistance as she may
need.—Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.

Building for the Deaf and Dumb.—We
understand that the corner stone of this build-
ing, now in progress of erection in this City,
will be laid on the 14th of next month. Genl.
Master Collins, it will be seen by reference to
a notice in this paper, has invited the Masons
throughout the State to be present on the oc-
casion; and we learn that an address will be
delivered by the Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, of
the Masonic Order.

On the night of the 14th, the Annual Ex-
amination of the Deaf and Dumb scholars will
take place in the Commons Hall, East, Esq.
Presiding. The Old Fellows in this City
have been invited to attend at night in full re-
gulation, and they have invited their brethren in
all portions of the State to come up and unite
with them in giving countenance and encour-
agement to the noble objects of the State in
erecting this Institution.

We hope that as many Delegates to the
State Convention as conveniently do so, will
come prepared to remain until after the 14th,
as they will doubtless see and hear much to
please and interest them.
Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.

The French Revolution.—The Latest Par-
ticulars.—The Courier des Etats Unis con-
tains the following items of interest, which
are not in the English papers:

Paris, Friday, Feb. 25, 1848.
All danger has ceased. The complete sil-
ence which reigned towards midnight, on ac-
count of the barricades, which prevented the
passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and
unearthly. The most profound calm existed
throughout the night, broken only from time
to time by the *qui vive* of an amateur sentinel,
who wished to prove his vigilance. The red
banner has been everywhere unfurled in place
of the tri-color.

At 5 o'clock the Provisional Government
assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded
by the people, armed and full of generous
enthusiasm. Louis Blanc proclaimed the Re-
public in the midst of tremendous applause.—
Lamarine had already addressed the people
in the great hall, and excited the most pro-
found feeling. Ledru Rollin, who followed
him, made it, is said, a most remarkable ad-
dress.

Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere then ad-
vanced to offer their services. The first was
named Commander of the first division of the
military, and Minister of War. The second
is making preparations to set out for the fron-
tier.

The act of abdication, signed by the King
before leaving the Tuiletries, is, it is said, ex-
ceedingly laconic, and conveyed, very briefly,
the substance of the French people, on the head of my grand-
son, the crown which I have received from
the French Nation."

Obituary of the French King.—The obitu-
ary of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, in re-
fusing reform and otherwise resisting the de-
sires of the French people, finds no apologists
in any quarter, save, perhaps, faintly, with
the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

The London morning Herald very properly
remarks, on this subject, as follows:
"On the 26th of February, Louis Philippe, King
of France, died. He was a man who spoke with
no unnecessary harshness, but we owe it
to truth and to justice to declare our belief
that he, early in the season, brought
forward a moderate plan of reform, extending
the franchise beyond the small fraction of 280,
000 electors, who alone exercise it among a
population of 34,000,000—had they announced
their intention to repeal the obnoxious
articles of the Code Penal, which forbid the as-
sault on the person of a peer, or a person who
they expressed a resolve to punish criminally,
whenever and wherever detected—did they
might still have occupied the high position
from which they have been recently so sum-
marily and so unceremoniously ejected. But,
disregarding the warnings of sincere friends
and the reproaches of open enemies, the King
persisted in his course of resistance, and un-
derstanding resistance, to have yielded
would have been the truest policy and the
highest wisdom."—Balt. Sun.

Mr. Adams' Writings.—The works of Jno.
Quincy Adams, which will make fifteen or
twenty large octavo volumes, will be soon
given to the press by Mr. Charles Francis
Adams, the son and executor of the deceased
statesman, who has carefully revised them for
publication, and has by him appropriated a
sum of money to defray the expenses of
printing, &c.

Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Ad-
ams is a new version of the Psalms in Metre,
a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several
minor poems; but the chief portion of his
MSS. consists of historical, biographical and
poetical works, relative to the last half
century.—Balt. Clipper.

The Toil of a Newspaper.—Newspaper lit-
erature is a link in the great chain of civil-
ization, which prove the greatness of England,
and every support should be given to news-
papers. The editors of these papers must
have a great deal to say, and it is not
the writing of the leading article itself, but
the obligation to write that article every week,
whether inclined or not, in sickness or in
health, in affliction